

PORTUGUESE GOING OUT

"There is a grave mistake among the people here in permitting so many Portuguese to leave the islands," said F. J. Dutra Saturday. "Over a hundred Portuguese left on the Korea and at least three hundred more are preparing to go. They are going to California and from there they write to mama and papa here: 'We are getting \$2.50 a day; you had better come over to us.' And they're going."

"Here is a shipload of Portuguese coming from the Azores, but in the meantime all the older people who have lived here twenty years are leaving the country. There is something wrong about this. These people are thrifty and hardworking. They save to buy homes, not to send money away to the Azores. The Japs and Chinese send their dollars home by the hundreds of thousands. The Portuguese invest it right here that their children may have homes after them."

"It is a shame that the old Portuguese men who came here twenty or more years ago cannot get government work. Because they have not learned to speak English they are not supposed to be citizens and cannot get it. Yet they are rooted to the soil and home builders and will never return to the Azores whence they came. The Japs and Chinese are forever leaving for the Orient."

"In California these people are regarded as the best of citizens. They plant their vineyards and make the desert bloom. They are getting wealthy up there and it's no wonder they are leaving Hawaii so rapidly."

ARMY TUG SLOCUM HERE.

After a quick trip of less than eight days, the United States army tug Slocum arrived here Sunday from San Francisco. The Slocum was despatched by the army authorities to Honolulu to assist in towing the crippled transport Sheridan to San Francisco, where she is to be drydocked. The Sheridan is to be towed tandem fashion by the Slocum and the transport Buford, the tug in the van. Communication may be maintained between all three vessels by a system of telephones as well as the wigwag system.

The Slocum is a familiar sight in San Francisco bay, where she is used by the army as a transport tender, water carrier, etc. The vessel carries a crew of twenty-four men and is commanded by Captain Smith. She steamed here at the rate of about eleven knots an hour, but it is capable of greater speed when she does not have to limit the use of coal. On the return trip a deck load of sacked coal will be carried, in addition to the bulk coal in her bunkers.

The vessel is much longer than the navy tug Iroquois and has two smokestacks. Her bow is elevated more than the usual height of tugs. She was built especially for towing in the Atlantic and was to have been named the Gypsum King. She was bought by the government at the outbreak of the Spanish war, renamed the Slocum and was finally sent around to San Francisco.

The Slocum left San Francisco at noon, October 27.

It is likely that the three vessels will start for San Francisco about Thursday or Friday. The towing cables are already here, having been sent from the Coast on the Sherman. The Sheridan will be a dead weight, as her engines and boilers are out of commission.

THE WORRIED WOMEN.

They say men must work and women must weep; but alas, in this too busy world women often have to work and weep at the same time. Their holidays are too few and their work heavy and monotonous. It makes them nervous and irritable. The depressed and worried woman loses her appetite and grows thin and feeble. Once in a while she has spells of palpitation and has to lie up for a day or two. If some disease like influenza or malarial fever happens to prevail she is almost certain to have an attack of it, and that often paves the way for chronic troubles of the throat, lungs and other organs; and there is no saying what the end may be. Let the tired and overladen woman rest as much as possible; and, above all, place at her command a bottle of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION a true and sure remedy for the ills and maladies of women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Search the world over and you will find nothing to equal it. Taken before meals it improves the nutritive value of ordinary foods by making them easier to assimilate, and has carried hope and good cheer into thousands of homes. It is absolutely reliable and effective in Nervous Dyspepsia, Impaired Nutrition, Low Vitality, Wasting Conditions, Melancholy, Chlorosis, Scrofula, and all troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Dr. E. J. Boyes says: "I have found it a preparation of great merit. In a recent case a patient gained nearly twenty pounds in two months' treatment, in which it was the principal remedial agent." It carries the guarantee of reliability and cannot fail or disappoint you. At chemists.

KOREAN KING IS BUSTED

The physician of Marquis Ito, the "Grand Old Man" of Japan, and now the Viceroy of Korea, commanded William Haywood, United States Consul General at Seoul, to leave Korea and go to Arizona for the benefit of his health if he desired to live at all. Mr. Haywood took the advice and left at once and yesterday passing through Honolulu on the steamship Korea, he was greeted by a host of friends. Mrs. Haywood and the children accompany him home.

Mr. Haywood, who was formerly Consul General of the United States in Honolulu, and later the representative at Washington of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, was recently assigned as Consul General to Korea, a post which, in reality, means United States Minister.

Mr. Haywood is now a very sick man and he is eager to get to Arizona. He is unable to move about the steamer without assistance and has to be carried up and down the companionways. He was unable to leave the vessel yesterday, but sat on a sofa in the writing room near the doorway, where he could see and meet all of his old-time friends and incidentally gaze out to the hills. Honolulu was always a favorite sojourning place with Mr. Haywood. In appearance he is but a shadow of his former self.

Mr. Haywood talked interestingly of Korea yesterday, although he had been there only a few weeks when a pulmonary affliction caused him to leave.

"I was appointed to the post at Seoul just before the executive order went into effect concerning those who had formerly been in the consular service, and by accepting then I did not have to go to the foot of the list," said Mr. Haywood.

"The American legation is a large compound and is adjacent to the shack that the Korean Emperor now lives in. He has been leaving one palace after another until he has picked out this shack. Well, I could carry on a conversation from the end of my piazza with the Emperor if he was on the end of his piazza."

"The Emperor showed his cunning when he went to that shack. You see, it's next to ours, and I believe that the Emperor would not hesitate to drop over the fence into our compound if some unruly faction got after him. Of course, as a Consul General I cannot harbor any one there, but at the same time the Emperor is taking his chances. In fact, I believe he passed through the American legation grounds to get to his shack when he first went there."

"The Emperor is nearly busted. He's an autocrat and formerly had his hand on all the funds there were in the State, but with the Japanese protectorate over his kingdom he appears to be poor. However, he tries to be square in most of his dealings. He occasionally digs up some coin, probably from some part of his palace, where it may have been stashed down."

"There was an American in Korea who had a mining concession. But he had to close down while I was there. The Emperor, or the Government, owed him some money. The American went broke. He pawned his watch and jewelry and it had to be redeemed before October 1, and he came to me and asked me if I could help him. I made a request for him through the usual channels, and finally I was surprised to get an order from the Residency for the amount owing. The Emperor had dug up the coin from somewhere."

"The Japanese have a protectorate over Korea and they will undoubtedly eventually control Korea entirely. And why shouldn't they? They were robbed of the fruits of the Chinese-Japanese war. They are restoring the government to what it should be. The Korean government was altogether corrupt."

"Marquis Ito is the power and the brains of government in Korea. Every official matter that issues from the Korean Government, or from the Emperor, has its inception in Tokio or in the Residency General, where Ito presides. It will probably leave Seoul in December and go to Japan to remain during the winter, as the cold weather in Korea does not agree with him. D. W. Stevens, the American adviser to the Japanese, who is now in Seoul, will be practically in charge of affairs in his absence, although of course the Japanese official under Ito will personally head all affairs there."

Mrs. Haywood and daughter visited many friends in Honolulu and returned to the boat about 4 o'clock. Governor Carter had quite a chat with Mr. Haywood and brought him many delicacies. Among them was a big bottle of milk, which caught Mr. Haywood's fancy. "My, but that milk looks good," he commented.

AT HILO HIGH SCHOOL.

Friday next, which has been set aside as Arbor Day, will be celebrated by the scholars of the Hilo High School in fitting manner by the planting of trees on the new school grounds. Principal Richmond has sent to the Department of Agriculture and Forestry for eight trees, two monkey-pods, two golden showerys, two silver oaks and two iron woods. Each of the four classes will plant a pair of trees, and it will be the duty of the class to look after its trees until they are firmly established in the ground they are to grace. A general inspection of the yet unfinished building will be made by teachers and students. With continued observance of Arbor Day, the new High School grounds will be much beautified as the years roll by.—Hawaii Herald.

Frank Johnson, for many years manager of the MacFarlane sheep ranch at Kaimuku, and, since the consolidation with the Parker ranch, of the combined ranches, died at Waimae last Monday morning. The funeral took place on Tuesday, Rev. C. W. Hill of Hilo officiating. Mr. Johnson leaves two children. He was widely known and highly respected.

WORK IS AUTHORIZED FOR HONOLULU HARBOR

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—The proper authority has been given in the War and Navy Departments for the use of the \$25,000 appropriation by Congress at its last session to make the filling near the navy yard at Honolulu. Chief of Engineers McKenzie, of the army, and Admiral Endicott, of the navy, are to have a further consultation on the matter, but there seems now to be nothing in the way of the work.

Plans by Captain Slattery for this work are already on file here and contemplate filling in the flat near the navy reservation, and also digging out the silt that has filled in the channel to an appreciable extent. The War Department decides that the unexpended balance of the appropriation for dredging the harbor can be used in widening the channel along that portion of the harbor.

The request of Governor Carter for instructions from the Government about the disbursement of \$20,000 appropriated for the expenses of the Hawaiian Legislature is now before the Comptroller of the Treasury, Mr. Tracewell. A decision from him with regard to those expenditures is expected within a few days.

The Cuban situation has not changed materially since Secretary Taft returned. He has had several long conferences with the President and Secretary Root on the subject, but no conclusions have yet been reached. The campaign is now on, and the elections are so near that every effort is being made to make it appear that the administration is not countenancing annexation. However, it is not to be doubted that the confidential reports Secretary Taft has made have disheartened the President much and that the prospects of a protectorate or something very close to annexation have grown greatly during the past week.

With a session of Congress less than two months away the gossip about the work has already begun. The schemes for general legislation are being broached. Every politician of importance who comes to town to see the President has his views.

Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, brought the first prominent suggestion a few days ago, when he was here by invitation of the President, to discuss Cuba and other current topics of interest to the President. He sounded an alarm about the currency and declared that reform legislation at the coming session was imperative to ward off the danger of serious financial panic. Mr. Spooner's word goes a long way, because of his high standing in Congress and his influential position on the finance committee, which deals with that kind of bills. The President is going to recommend such legislation in his annual message, according to the reports, and Comptroller of the Currency Ridgeley has gone to St. Louis to attend the bankers' convention and also to arouse some sentiment in that body for the desired legislation.

The objection that meets all propositions for general legislation at the forthcoming session is its brevity. Congress meets early in December, but it rarely accomplishes much prior to the holidays, and when the holidays are over there remain but two months of the life of the Congress. Practically all of that time is required to pass the appropriation bills. The session will be one of much agitation on several proposed measures, judging from present appearances. Probably currency reform and plans for a more elastic currency will be widely discussed. The President can be counted upon to propose a number of matters in his annual message that will lead to debate. Few bills of National interest pass the two Houses until there has been a session or two of discussion. Public sentiment must crystallize before Congress will heed demands for a law, the underlying principle being that there is no reason to blaze out new legislative trails till the public want them.

A day or two after Senator Spooner came to town, Speaker Cannon "ran in" for a Sunday of rest from the tedium of his travel by private car and promptly vetoed any project for tinkering with the currency at the coming session or at any session in the near future. "Oh, we can't indulge in any child's play," said the ruler of the House. "Our per capita circulation is very large. The people all seem to have bank accounts and to be blessed with an abundance of money. I hear the bankers occasionally quarreling about asset currency, but no two of them seem to be in agreement about what should be done."

"No," he added with that characteristic quaver of his voice, "currency reform is not an issue in this campaign and we shall have a plenty to do in Congress this winter without bothering our heads over that."

These divergent views of men powerful in their respective legislative branches will not close the controversy, but are indicative of the fate of the legislation. The Interstate Commerce Commission would like to have the railroad rate bill done over. A number of amendments are desired to correct the more or less hasty work of the last session. Rural editors the country over are demanding a change in the law so that they can pay for railroad tickets in advertising space. As it is now a lot of these editors can not get out of the towns where they live. But Congress will be afraid to tackle rate legislation right away. Someone might work a few jokers into the law. Interests would clash and a long controversy be assured. The leaders are almost as wary of working the railroad law over as they are of trying to revise the tariff. Again Secretary Wilson wants Congress to strengthen the meat inspection law. He has found defects in it during the summer. But he, too, will probably have to get along with the meat inspection law as it is.

The administration has been a little flurried during the past week at finding that the Standard Oil octopus is an English species, by virtue of the fact that the holding company, the Manhattan Oil Company, is an English concern. The best lawyers of the Department of Justice began to search the authorities when the news of that development was had from the trial at Findlay, Ohio. They say now that there is nothing to fear in this, as there are decisions of the Supreme Court which meet the situation adequately.

However, this adds a new complication to the difficulties of busting trusts and particularly of busting the Standard Oil. This is proving the most troublesome of all the octopuses to handle. The company, or trust, has been built up on the best legal advice that money could buy, which fact Attorney General Moody and all his assistant attorneys general realize the more they delve into the subject. Again and again the President has called the big lawyers of his cabinet—Root, Taft, Moody and Bonaparte—in consultation on the new questions growing out of the effort to bring suit against the Standard for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Every little while something new crops out at the State Department about Secretary Root's long South American trip. Perhaps the Secretary tells it himself. Sometimes the story comes from those who accompanied him. The latest to be told was an incident somewhere on the northern coast—possibly it was at Para.

The Secretary and his party had helped make numerous speeches, and they started out for this one at Para, followed by a long array of gaily-uniformed men. The sky was cloudless. Everything portended a most beautiful day.

"If it rains while we are out on this parade," said the chief marshal to the Secretary of State, "you must not be surprised. It rains in this climate on very slight provocation. And when it rains, you know, one must not mind if we look out for our uniforms."

"Oh, we take them off and fold them under the carriage seats till it is done raining."

Secretary Root took care to observe in his dry way that it did not rain during that particular parade.

The incident illustrates the many opportunities the Secretary had on his South American trip to study the ways of the Latin residing over on the other side of the equator under a republican form of government, something like their own. The effect is already perceptible in the more cordial relations with the South American diplomats here. Mr. Root is now in possession of more information at first hand about South American countries than any other man in public life in the United States. He intends to use it and the President wants him to do so to promote, to the greatest possible degree, friendship and commerce with all the republics on this hemisphere.

During the two years remaining of this administration, Secretary Root, with all his ingenuity in dealing with men and nations, is expected to give a deal of important counsel in South American affairs. He has already agreed to deliver an address on the opportunities for developing trade relations with the South Americans. He is now in a fair way to be better known to South Americans of the future than any other Secretary of State except Mr. Blaine, ERNEST G. WALKER.

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REFUNDING BILL AIDED

In the Mohonk platform among certain "steps in advance in the general policy of our Government toward our detached Territories and possessions," which are recommended, are the following:

"That Congress segregate and devote to the use of our detached Territories and possessions the revenues derived by the Federal Government therefrom, after paying the cost of administration. "That it is the duty of the general Government to secure the provision of an adequate school system, carried on so far as possible in the English language, for all children of school age in all our Territories and insular possessions; and that where the local revenues do not suffice the cost be paid by the general Government."

Specific recommendations for the Indian tribes, for the Territory of Alaska, for Porto Rico and for the Philippines are made. That for Hawaii is brief and confined to the Refunding Bill, thus:

"In particular, we recommend for Hawaii:

"That the customs dues lost to that Territory by its annexation to the United States be restored to it, after the expenses of administration are deducted, so that such funds may be used for education and for other local purposes."

Following is a list of the acceptances from people more or less directly interested in Hawaii, in response to invitations to attend the Mohonk Conference held last month:

Rev. Douglas P. Birnie and wife, Rye, N. Y., formerly of Honolulu.

Rev. O. P. Emerson and wife, Cambridge, Mass., formerly of Hawaii.

Mr. Gorham D. Gilman, Boston, formerly of Hawaii.

Hon. Francis M. Hatch, Honolulu, ex-Justice Hawaiian Supreme Court, former Hawaiian Minister to Washington, also former member of Hawaiian Cabinets before annexation, and Mrs. Hatch.

Prof. Frank A. Hosmer, former president of Oahu College, and Mrs. Hosmer, Amherst, Mass.

Mr. Theodore Richards, former principal Kamehameha Schools, and Mrs. Richards, Honolulu.

Rev. J. Walter Sylvester, pastor Central Union Church, Honolulu.

Interesting papers were read by Messrs. Gilman and Richards.

ARBOR DAY KEPT AT LAHAINALUNA

The Arbor Day work and festivities of today will long be remembered by those who took part in them, and the visitors, for among those who honored the scene with their presence was Queen Liliuokalani.

This popular lady who, though out of office, still reigns queen in the hearts of her people, listened with pleasure to the program and expressed herself as being very pleased with the program and with the manner in which the students acquitted themselves.

Then, supported by the principal, Mr. Macdonald, the Queen led the way to the planting.

The final tree, a royal palm, was planted by Liliuokalani and, turning to the principal, she said:

"Tell the boys that as that tree grows up in strength and beauty, so I hope that they will grow also, strong and noble, and that they will be a pride to their parents, to the school and to the country."

"Hawaii Pono!" was then sung by the whole assemblage, followed by "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

The Queen and other visitors and the faculty then entered Mrs. Macdonald's cottage, filling the rooms and lanai, where tea, cakes, sandwiches, etc., were served. Music began to be heard after a while, and it was the Queen's sweet song (one of her own composition, I believe) and it was a great treat to all, especially so to those who had not heard Her Majesty's composition before. Miss Phipps accompanied herself on the piano, and also sang some more of Liliuokalani's songs.

It will now have in addition the signature on its visitor's register, among others this day, of Hawaii's last queen, and a tree planted by Her Majesty's own hands which, with its verdant leaves, will help to keep ever green, in the hearts of her people, her kindly feeling for her loving people and be a memorial of her interest in the welfare and education of her race.

PROGRAM.

Chorus, "Lahainaluna Song".....School Essay, "The Origin of Arbor Day".....Wallace Saffery Essay, "The Boy Who Hated Trees".....David Kalahu Song, "Planting Trees on Arbor Day".....School Concert recitation, "Crown the Spade".....E Class Concert recitation, "What Do We Plant?".....E Class Recitation, "Planting a Tree".....Six Boys Song, "Makalapua".....Duet and Chorus Concert recitation, "He Who Plants a Tree Plants Hope".....C Class Concert recitation, "He Who Plants a Tree Plants Love".....D Class Recitation, "Why We Plant a Tree".....Four Boys Presentation of prize to winners in the Arbor Day tree-planting contest of last year.

Song, "Bring the Pick and Shovel, Boys".....School Tree Planting.....School Song, "Hawaii Pono".....School Song, "America".....School VIDEO.

Lahainaluna, Nov. 2, 1906.

the blood of pioneers to do all that is expected of them and make way against the flood that is to be poured from the Orient against them. Have they been chosen for the fight or to be the foreordained vanquished ones?

I am wondering whether the Third of November is to supplant the Fourth of July as a Hawaiian holiday.

AMERICAN.

Honolulu, T. H., Nov. 2, 1906.

In a unanimous decision, written by Justice Wilder, the Supreme Court sustains the validity of the corporation exhibit law, although it affirms the judgment of the circuit judge quashing the alternative writ of mandamus, from which an appeal was taken, on the one point that the Treasurer exceeded his power in prescribing a form on which the exhibit should be made.

This is the test case brought by A. J. Campbell, Treasurer of the Territory, against Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., the respondent being backed by the Honolulu Merchants' Association in fighting the law. E. C. Peters, Attorney General, appeared for the petitioner and S. B. Kingsbury for the respondent. The syllabus of opinion reads:

"Mandamus may be instituted by the Treasurer to compel a private corporation to file an exhibit of the state of its affairs as provided by R. L., sec. 2566, but not on any particular form prescribed by the Treasurer."

As a matter of fact, the Treasurer provided a form for the convenience of corporations, just as forms of tax returns are provided for the convenience of taxpayers. But the law of mandamus is very strict, not allowing a writ of that kind to exceed the limits of the legal obligation sought to be enforced. Corporations, however, will now have to make their annual exhibits, whether they do it on the form provided or make up their own forms.

Attached to the complaint of Dr. Uchida is a clipping from the Chronicle printed in Japanese and a translation thereof.

The article in question, according to Dr. Uchida, who is one of the most prominent Japanese medical practitioners in Honolulu, is libelous and holds him up to public ridicule and scorn. He alleges that the article is wilfully false and, therefore, seeks the arm of the law to punish the scribes.

The translation shows that the writer refers to Dr. Uchida as Uchidoe. The article calls attention to his position as the head of the Japanese Medical Association and then proceeds to ridicule him in his connection with the Japanese hospital, of which he is superintendent, making some vague charges about stealing patients away from other doctors. It calls him a quack and refers lightly to his education in a school of medicine. The article also charges the doctor with having run over a little Japanese child, the son of a hotelkeeper, the little one being alleged to have died from its injuries. The translation reads:

"Therefore, if the Uchidoe be a being with conscience in him, he should have prayed for the blessings in the future world for the child, covered (himself) with a dark cloth, and with his head shaved, yet he, the unfeeling, not only possesses not so exalted a sentiment but, etc."

It is understood that Dr. Uchida will press the charges against the writers. The matter has aroused considerable excitement in the Japanese colony owing to the prominence of Dr. Uchida and his accusers.

MERCHANTS LOSE FIGHT

In a unanimous decision, written by Justice Wilder, the Supreme Court sustains the validity of the corporation exhibit law, although it affirms the judgment of the circuit judge quashing the alternative writ of mandamus, from which an appeal was taken, on the one point that the Treasurer exceeded his power in prescribing a form on which the exhibit should be made.

This is the test case brought by A. J. Campbell, Treasurer of the Territory, against Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., the respondent being backed by the Honolulu Merchants' Association in fighting the law. E. C. Peters, Attorney General, appeared for the petitioner and S. B. Kingsbury for the respondent. The syllabus of opinion reads:

"Mandamus may be instituted by the Treasurer to compel a private corporation to file an exhibit of the state of its affairs as provided by R. L., sec. 2566, but not on any particular form prescribed by the Treasurer."

As a matter of fact, the Treasurer provided a form for the convenience of corporations, just as forms of tax returns are provided for the convenience of taxpayers. But the law of mandamus is very strict, not allowing a writ of that kind to exceed the limits of the legal obligation sought to be enforced. Corporations, however, will now have to make their annual exhibits, whether they